

Missiskoui



Standard.

Let Justice preside and Candour investigate.

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POETRY.

THE SUNSHINE.

By MARY HOWITT.

(From the Christmas Library.)

I love the sunshine everywhere—
In wood, and field, and glen;
I love it in the busy haunts
Of town-imprisoned men.
I love it when it streams in
The humble cottage door,
And casts the chequered casement shade
Upon the red-brick floor.
I love it where the children lie
Deep in the clover grass,
To watch among the twining roots
The gold green beetle pass.
I love it on the breezy sea;
To glance on sail and oar,
While the great waves, like molten glass,
Come leaping to the shore.
I love it on the mountain tops,
Where lies the thawless snow,
And half a kingdom, bathed in light,
Lies stretching out below.
And when it shines in forest glades,
Hidden, and green, and cool,
Through mossy boughs, and veined leaves
How it is beautiful!

How beautiful on little streams,
When sun and shade at play,
Make silvery meshes, while the brook
Goes singing on its way!
How beautiful, where dragon flies
Are wondrous to behold,
With rainbow wings of gauzy pearl,
And bodies blue and gold!
How beautiful, on harvest slopes,
To see the sunshine lie;
Or on the paler reaped fields,
Where yellow shocks stand high!
Oh, yes! I love the sunshine!
Like kindness or like mirth,
Upon a human countenance,
Is sunshine on the earth.
Upon the earth—upon the sea—
A through the crystal air—
On piled up clouds—the gracious sun
Is glorious everywhere!

UPPER CANADA.

Non observance of Neutrality by the
American Authorities, &c. &c. &c.
Copy of a Despatch from His Excellency
Sir F. B. Head, Bart., Lieutenant Governor
of Upper Canada, to His Excellency
Henry S. Fox, Esquire, Her Majesty's
Minister at Washington.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, {
TORONTO, 30th Jan. 1838.

Sir... When I had the honor of addressing your Excellency on the subject of the destruction of the Caroline, I contended myself with sending you a statement of the facts as they were reported to me officially, corroborated by several affidavits. I did not think it necessary to trouble you, either with arguments of my own upon the unreasonableness of the complaint which was made on account of that transaction, or with any contradiction or notice of the extraordinary misstatements which were going the rounds of some of the American newspapers.

Upon this latter point, I was the less careful to put you on your guard, because from numerous remarks made in respectable American papers, I perceived it to be very notorious there, as well as here, that no credit could be attached to the accounts given of Canadian affairs in the papers printed along the frontier of the United States. I believe I should scarcely err, if I were to say, that in most of them nothing has been stated truly from the beginning—and that in many of them not the slightest regard appears to have been paid to truth.

Since I wrote to you, I have learned nothing that would authorize my receding in any point from the statement then given—and it was with no less astonishment than disappointment that I found either the Government of the State of New York, or the Federal Government, adopting as true the most false and exaggerated statement of the destruction of the Caroline, and not hesitating to speak of that just and rightful act of self-defence, as an assassination of American citizens. I must confess that I cannot but look upon the application of such a term to such an act, as scarcely a less outrage than any of those gross infractions of their rights which have compelled the people of Upper Canada to arm in their defence.

Though it has been variously stated, that from twelve to twenty two peaceable citizens of Buffalo were murdered in the Caroline I have not yet found that the name

of a single person has been ascertained, or even mentioned, as having perished on that occasion, except one Durfee, who, I am informed, was killed in arms, and who, moreover, was really a British subject, usually resident in Canada until within the last few months. I only recur to these circumstances, because I am desirous of vindicating the gallant men who performed this plain and necessary act of duty to their country, from the charge of wanton cruelty. If the resistance they met with had led to a further loss of life their conduct would not have been the less justifiable. It is almost too obvious an observation to make, that if an army of American citizens had taken up a position on their side of the Niagara River, at a point where no island intervened, and had begun battering the houses and people on shore, and if this shameless aggression, with guns taken from the United States arsenals, had continued for weeks without any effectual interposition on the part of the American Government, Her Majesty's subjects would have an unquestionable right to attack the batteries, and disperse the lawless band which carried on this disgraceful warfare—and of course a right to attack any boat or vessel employed in their service, and carrying them guns or men. To call 's necessary an act of self-defence a violation of neutrality would, of course be absurd...whatever insult or injury it would occasion to American territory must be ascribed to that portion of their own citizens who were in arms against their authority, and committing outrages on their unoffending neighbours. This being so, it can surely make no difference favorable to the United States, that the army of American citizens did, in this instance, first commit the gross wrong of taking forcible possession of British ground, that they might fire more effectually from thence—it was merely taking two steps in committing the injury instead of one.

Your Excellency, I dare say, has not failed to observe that at a Criminal Court in the State of New York, an indictment has been found for murder against Capt. Drew and others who are supposed (but some of them erroneously) to have been present at the capture of the Caroline. I cannot but believe that the American government will feel it to be due, no less to their own character than to their relations with Great Britain, to interest themselves in arresting any such proceeding. The act was done by public authority, in the prosecution of a warfare to which this Province was driven by the outrageous aggressions of American citizens. The British Nation is to answer for it, and not individuals zealously acting in her service.

Your Excellency will have learnt from various channels, the occurrences which have taken place on our western frontier, opposite the State of Michigan. There a large force, stated in the newspapers of Detroit not to be less than 1,000 or 1,200, in number, with arms and artillery taken from one or more public arsenals, attempted to invade this Province—and did, indeed, actually possess themselves of the Island of Bois Blanc, in the River Detroit. With an armed schooner they commenced battering the town of Amherstburg, and intended on the next day to have made a descent on the main land but their further progress was arrested by the gallant conduct of some militia volunteers, who attacked and boarded the schooner, and took several prisoners, together with the guns, arms and military stores on board of her. A considerable military force is now stationed on our western frontier.

I send you the Proclamations issued by Mr. Sutherland, an American citizen, who styled himself General of the 2d Division of the Patriot Army, Van Rensselaer's band of ruffians I suppose forming the first. These will shew you the nature and object of the expeditions to whose attacks the people of Upper Canada have been exposed.

Among the prisoners taken on this last occasion were several American citizens.

I need scarcely state to you, that the

necessity of being armed at all points along our extensive frontier, has occasioned an enormous expenditure to the British Government.

The American, I perceive, has called on Congress to provide \$600,000 for the pay and outfit of a force necessary to keep down the excitement on the Niagara frontier alone.

You will readily understand, therefore, how much greater must be the expense which this government is put to by the preparations necessary to meet attacks at various points. The hostile spirit manifested in Michigan, appeared likely to be attended with more serious consequences than the movements along the Niagara frontier.

I send your Excellency a copy of some correspondence which has taken place since Major General Scott arrived at Buffalo. Fortunately the pirates have dispersed without any thing farther occurring that can

give rise to controversy, and I have no doubt their removal was hastened by the active measures at length taken by the American government for preventing their receiving supplies of arms and provisions. It would give me pleasure if I could add, that in the conduct of the American militia stationed on Grand Island, or in the construction which the officers of the American Government seemed disposed to put upon the relative rights of the two countries, under the extraordinary circumstances in which they were placed, I have discovered satisfactory proof of a spirit calculated to contribute to the restoration of permanent tranquillity.

When a people has been insulted and aggrieved, as the people of Upper Canada have been, it is not to be supposed that they can feel it necessary to perplex themselves with researches into books upon the law of Nations—they will follow a more unerring guide in obeying the irresistible natural instinct of self-preservation. By the cantonading of Navy Island three inhabitants of this province have been killed—there is no extenuating circumstance which can make the offence less than murder; and if it can be claimed as a right on this, or upon other occasions, that the perpetrators shall be allowed to escape with impunity into the country from whence they came in an armed body to commit these flagitious outrages—if it be maintained that to cross the line of division through the waters of the Niagara to destroy them, or to cut off their resources, is a violation of American neutrality, then it can only follow, that when the American people are suffered to commit such gross outrages upon the province of Upper Canada, they must bring upon themselves the consequences of a public war, for unquestionably the right of self-defence will be exercised—it is not in the nature of things that it should be forborne.

I am upon the point of being succeeded in the Government of Upper Canada by Col. Sir George Arthur; and I cannot depart from the province without offering to your Excellency, on the part of its inhabitants, my most grateful thanks for your prompt and able interposition to protect them from foreign aggression. I have been extremely gratified by the earnest solicitude shown by your Excellency to discharge your delicate and important duties satisfactorily and with effect. I can assure your Excellency, that the people of Upper Canada feel deeply how much they are indebted to you, as the Minister of their Sovereign, for your conduct on this anxious and important occasion.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,

[Signed,] F. B. HEAD.
His Excellency Henry S. Fox,
&c. &c. &c. Washington

The warning which we gave in our last number was soon proved to be well-founded. In a day or two afterwards, information was received here, stating that a large number of Americans, some accounts said ten thousand, had united with Mackenzie, and designed to capture Kingston and Fort Henry by a *coup de main*. On Saturday this information was also given to our authorities by one of the United States Deputy Marshalls, who stated that there was cause to apprehend an extensive organization for the purpose, said that the government had no force at hand to restrain the people, and we were therefore to expect an attack. Had any other man than Mackenzie been the plotter of the mischief, the tale would have been incredible. But as he always takes care to keep himself out of danger, if he could only find a sufficient number of Americans arrant fools enough to fight for him, there could be no doubt that he would send them on any mad attempt by which they could be the only sufferers, and he the only gainer. That number he seemed to have found, and an attack was to be made on Kingston forthwith. He and his gang were so much elated at having run away from Navy Island with so little loss, that they would now take the bull by the horns, shoulder him from his favorite field, and supply his place with Mackenzie and Papineau.

Information was also given that the pirates had a friend in the Fort, who had engaged to spike the guns on the night when the attack was to be made. The only person against whom a suspicion of such baseness could attach, has been dismissed from the militia service.

Well, if our neighbours choose to become banditti, we must prepare to entertain them according to their deserts, and a warm welcome they will surely receive.

Immediately on the receipt of the information, a rifle company was formed, and rifles distributed to them. A volunteer guard of 100 kept watch all night at the Court House, and is renewed every night.

John's Island, on the St. Lawrence, a few miles below Kingston. Accordingly yesterday evening a party of Riflemen under Capt. Sanders, proceeded to reconnoitre the place, but could find nothing, and returned about 10 o'clock last night.

It is certain, however, from various suspicious movements observed along the south side of the St. Lawrence, that an immediate attack upon Canada is meditated; upon what point remains to be seen. All we can say at present is, 'let them come if they dare.' We venture to say, that the gallant subjects of her Majesty will not long permit our soil to be polluted by the presence of such miscreants.

Troops are pouring in on us from all quarters: since our last, the Light Dragoons attached to the Addington Militia, under Lieutenant Fralick, a company of foot under captain Lockwood, two companies of the first Lenox, under captains Dorland and Wheeler, and the Belleville Rifle Company under captain Wellington Murney, have arrived in town; and two companies of the 2d Hastings Militia under captains Mckenzie and McAnnally, are to be here this evening; captain Portt, with 65 to 70 of the Mohawk Indian Warriors came in last night in high spirits, and are most anxious for a little play.

Since writing the above, intelligence has reached us that the pirates have concentrated on Grindstone Island, opposite Gananoque. It is a small island belonging to the United States. In what force they have assembled we have not ascertained.—*Kingston Chron. and Gaz. Feb. 21.*

LOWER CANADA.

From the Morning Courier.

We insert the charge delivered by his Honour the Chief Justice to the Grand Jury, at the commencement of the Criminal Term of the Court of King's Bench for this District, on Saturday last. The extent to which it enlarges on the Law of Treason, seems to justify the prevalent impression, that some of the political offences are to be handed over by the Military authorities to the jurisdiction of the Court. Our Quebec contemporaries say, that this experiment is to be made with the parties charged with the murders of Weir and Chartrand. How far this suggestion may be correct, we have no means of judging.

If juries can be found, who will fairly try the prisoners, there can be no doubt that the civil law will be far preferable to the military process. That the latter would ensure them a *fair* trial, is well known here; but at a distance it would never be believed.—The conduct of the juries will be a most important indication of the temper of the public mind. Should the French Canadians generally, on these juries, manifest that settled determination not to convict, which many persons have anticipated, they will have laid themselves fairly open to the worst charges their worst enemies bring against them.—Should they, on the other hand, in common with their fellow-jurors of British origin, grant the accused only those advantages which the law and the evidence allow, they will thereby give to the public an evidence of loyalty, such as every true friend to the welfare of the colony must desire to see them give.

The public should observe that all persons crossing the ice either way are required to report to the Guard at Mississauga Point. From want of knowing of observing this caution, several persons have been brought up, much to their surprise, by being fired over.

Since the above was written, we have seen one of our Townsmen who has just returned from the other side. He states that yesterday morning at one o'clock the arsenal at Watertown was broken open, and robbed of 500 stand of arms. 1500 stand were in the arsenal but the robbers could take no more. There is no doubt but the others will soon be taken. For the last ten days the Americans have been collecting arms and provisions, and our informant saw some of them receive arms, powder and pork. Their intentions are now placed beyond doubt, and we have only to regard them as enemies, and be ready for attack.

The militia are pouring in to the Town.

The Mohawk Indian warriors will be in

this evening, and two companies of the 83d

are expected to night or tomorrow morning.—*Kingston Herald Feb. 20.*

Threatened attack upon Kingston.—A considerable degree of excitement has prevailed in this place within the last few days, in consequence of various reports that our 'sympathising' neighbours, in conjunction with Mackenzie and others, were meditating an attack upon Kingston. Certain intelligence has from time to time been received, that the people of Jefferson County were frequently seen drilling at night, holding private meetings, collecting money and provisions, that they actually contemplated the taking of our good old town and Fort Henry by a *coup de main*. On Monday the news reached us, upon undoubted authority, that the sympathizing rabble actually broke into the arsenal at Watertown and stole from 500 to 800 stand of arms. This glaring and monstrous outrage has been allowed to pass unnoticed by what is called the respectable portion of the community; as for proper authorities, whose duty it would be to recover the stolen arms and punish the perpetrators, we much presume there are none. From such a rabble government we most fervently say, 'Good Lord deliver us.'

Yesterday news reached us that the pirates had deposited the stolen arms on Sir

Austin Cuvillier, Foreman...	Montreal
Albert Furniss	do
L. C. L. Dumont	St. Eustache
Robert Norval	Beauharnois
Wm. Morrison	Berthier
Thomas Cringan	Montreal
Edmond Peel	Sorel
*Louis Guerout	St. Denis
*Francois Langmedoc	St. George
Savuseuse de Beaujeau	Soulanges
Auguste Delisle	Boucherville
Stephen Baker	Dunham
Gabriel Marchand	St. Johns
Isaac Valentine	Montreal
*Jules Quesnel	do
John Paugman	St. Henry
Charles Lamontagne	Montreal
Turton Penn	do
Charles Penner	Lachine
Lawrence Kidd	Montreal
Alphonse De Salaberry	Chambly
John Molson	Montreal
Etienne Guy	do
Edmond Barron	do

The following is the charge delivered by GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY. You are assembled here for the execution of a duty which the laws have devolved upon you, namely, to inquire into the

crimes and offences which have been committed within the district of which you form the Grand Inquest.

The Court has often had occasion to lament the numerous delinquencies brought before it, affecting the persons and properties of individuals, the investigation of which has occupied much of the time and attention of the Court and of the country; but it is with infinite regret that we are now compelled to notice a state of things in this district, by which, not merely the security of the persons and property of individuals is affected, but the very existence of society, and the authority of the Sovereign over this part of her dominions, have been threatened with destruction.

When we see the influence of seditious men so far exerted in promoting and encouraging disaffection to the established Government, until the effects of their labors have burst forth in acts of high-handed Treason and Rebellion, openly extending themselves throughout the land, we have cause not only to be astonished, but alarmed, at the existence of crimes like these in a country where we had every ground to suppose that peace, security and loyalty might reasonably be expected to prevail among all ranks of men. When we consider the enviable state and condition of the people of this province, having the full enjoyment of their property, their religion, and their laws—harassed by no burthens, nor oppressed by any public exaction; but living in the quiet enjoyment of all the comforts and conveniences of life, which their means or their industry can procure—and all these blessings secured to them by the fostering hand of a benevolent Government; we must lament the fatal delusion that could have induced a people so circumstanced, to throw off their allegiance, and lead them to rise in open rebellion against their Sovereign. Whatever inducements may have been held out to them, or however they may reconcile their conduct to their duty and allegiance, it is necessary that they should be able to justify that conduct, by those laws which they have offended, and by which they must be judged.

It may be an unpleasant and a painful duty for you to enter upon the consideration of offences so unusual and so enormous, but it is a duty paramount to every other consideration—it is what you owe to your Sovereign, to your country and to yourselves, that the law may be enforced against those who seek to destroy all legitimate rule and authority, and to overturn the very basis of society.

We are unable to say how far these discussions may now come before you, but under the impression that the law regarding High Treason may be usefully brought under notice at this moment, we will submit to your consideration some of the leading principles on that subject.

High Treason, as constituting a part of the criminal law of the land, is defined to be, a violation of the allegiance that is due from the subject to the Sovereign, as the head or supreme Magistrate of the State. It is, according to Lord Hale, the greatest crime against faith, duty, and human society, and brings with it the most fatal dangers to the government, and the happiness of the nation.

The different heads or grounds of Treason, as now established, are declared by the statute 25, Edward the Third. But without entering upon the detail of them, we shall limit our observations to such only as are more particularly applicable to the present circumstances. These are, 1st, the compassing and imagining the death of the King, and 2d, the levying war against the King in his realm—offences which apply also to the Queen regnant as Sovereign.

In the first kind of Treason—that of compassing and imagining the death of the King—it is held as a maxim, contrary to the general rule in other offences, 'that the *will* is held for the *deed*'—a mere imagination of the heart is deemed the same degree of guilt, as if carried into actual effect. But to discover the secret purposes of the heart is the attribute of Omnipotence alone; it would, therefore, be highly presumptuous in human tribunals to take cognizance of the compassing of men's minds, without some substantial evidence of the intention. The law, therefore, requires that such compassing be proved by some overt acts, or legal evidence of such an intention, and in every indictment for this species of Treason, (and, indeed, for levying war, or adhering to the King's enemies) some overt act must be alleged and proved—for the overt act is the charge to which the prisoner must apply his defence, and if one of divers acts be proved, it will be sufficient.

According to the spirit of the above statute, and the interpretation put upon it by judicial decision, this part of it applies to the Sovereign, not only in his natural, but in his political capacity. For to aim at the destruction of his political existence, is an attempt to annihilate the constitution of Government of which he is the head. Whatever tends to depose the King, or to despoil him of his sovereign authority, in any part of his dominions, is held in law to be a compassing and imagining, within the purview of the statute, which in its operation must be taken generally, and as limited to no particular place.

It is also held, that the assembling of men with an intention of compelling the King to comply with certain demands, is an overt act of compassing and imagining his death. The meeting together and consulting the means to destroy the King and his Government...the printing treasonable positions, as that the King is accountable to the people, and that they ought to take the Government into their own hands, are

also held as overt acts to prove the compassing the King's death under the statute.

Mere words, alone, without reference to some design on foot, or unaccompanied by some act, will not amount to treason,—but if words of advice or persuasion are used, with regard to some treasonable design, or prosecution of it, and are accompanied by an act tending to the same purpose, and proof thereof is given—the words, coupled with the act will amount to Treason.

Writing also, the general purport whereof, may be of treasonable tendency, yet while they remain unpublished, and are not connected with any actual project, will not make a man a Traitor. But, when papers or intercepted letters, relate to a certain determinate treasonable purpose, & proved to be the hand writing of the party accused, or found in their possession, they may be given in evidence against him, although unpublished. So also, if any words in writing or print, are published, which have a direct tendency to alienate the affections of the people from the King, such publication is an overt act of compassing or imagining his death, as tending to that consequence. In general, as all writings import a deliberate act, more especially when published, so they may be produced in proof of overt acts of different kinds of Treason.

But the various acts that come within this branch of the statute are too numerous to be detailed, and must depend upon the circumstances of each particular case.

The other branch of the statute to which we have referred, is for levying war against the King. This may be said to be, rising in rebellion, by open force against him.

The levying of war, must consist of such an assembly, as carries with it the appearance of war—as if a body of men march with flags displayed...if they are armed with military weapons and instruments used in military operations.—For when people thus arm themselves, it is a plain evidence that they mean to defend themselves by military force, and to resist and subdue all power that may be used to suppress them,

The levying of war is either *express* or *constructive*...of the first sort, are all insurrections against the person of the King, whether they be to dethrone him, or for the purpose of forcing him to alter his measures of government, or to remove evil councillors from about him.

So also, if a man either fortify his own house, or the house of another, with weapons defensive or invasive, purposely to make head against the King, and to secure himself against the King's regular force...that is a levying of war against the King.

If divers conspire to levy war, and some of them actually levy it, this is High Treason in all the conspirators, because in treason all are principals—and here an act is done—war is levied.

Constructing, levying of war is, in truth, more directed against the Government than the person of the King, though in legal construction, it is a levying war against the King himself. This is when an insurrection is raised to reform some national grievance—to alter the established constitution or law—to punish Magistrates...to induce innovation of public concern—or for any other purpose which usurps the King's lawful authority and government in matters of public or general concern.

Insurrections of this nature, though not levelled directly against the person of the King, are yet an attack upon his regal office, and tend to dissolve all government which is established in the land; and any attempt forcibly to alter or to abolish these, falls properly within the clause of levying war against the King. But a bare conspiracy to levy war, is not Treason, unless the war be actually levied—but when levied, all the conspirators, as well as the actors, are equally guilty, as already observed.

Against all such insurrections, Magistrates, Sheriffs, and indeed all private persons, may use force to suppress them, without any special commission, in the same manner as they may oppose foreign enemies coming hostilely into the province.

Furnishing rebels or enemies with money, arms, ammunition, or other necessities, will, *prima facie*, make a man a traitor. But if enemies or rebels come with a superior force, and exact contributions of this kind, submission in such case, cannot be considered as criminal.

The bare sending of money, or provisions, when done voluntarily, or sending intelligence to rebels or enemies, (which in many cases is the most effectual aid that can be given them,) will make a man a traitor, although the money, provisions, or intelligence should not reach them, or happen to be intercepted; for the party in sending these, did all he could, and the reason is complete on his part, although it had not the effect he intended.

Attacking the King's Forces, in opposition to his authority, upon a march, or in quarters, is levying war against the King.

Joining with rebels freely and voluntarily, in any act of rebellion, is levying war against the King; but if this joining, be from fear of present death, while the party is under actual force, such fear and compulsion will excuse him. But an apprehension though ever so well grounded, of having property wasted or destroyed, or of suffering any other mischief not endangering the person or the party, will be no excuse for joining or continuing with rebels, otherwise it would be in the power of any leader of a rebellion to exonerate all his followers.

It may be necessary to extend our observations further on this head of Treason,

as the principles heretated, will sufficiently show the nature and pernicious tendency of this detestable crime. We would merely observe in regard of such persons as may be termed accessories or accomplices, in any of the above Treasons, that according to the known language of the law, there are no accessories in High Treason—all are principals, and every instance of incitement, aid, or protection, which in case of felony, render a man an accessory before or after the fact, in the case of High Treason, will make him a principal.

Before concluding, we would make one further observation in regard to what is termed *Sedition*, as distinguished from Treason.

Sedition, as now understood in its most general sense, extends to other offences, not capital, of like tendency as Treason, but without any actual design against the King or his Government being in contemplation...such as contempts of the King & his Government, riotous assemblies for political purposes, and the like. And, therefore, a charge of exciting sedition, or of doing anything seditiously, does not amount to a charge of High Treason. It is, however, an offence of a dangerous and pernicious nature, as it comprehends all acts or proceedings done or taken to excite seditious principles and associations, and, in general, all contemptuous, indecent and malicious observations upon the person or Government of the Sovereign, or of his Representative and his administration in the Province, whether by writing or speaking, or by any other acts calculated to lessen them in the esteem of the people, or to weaken or disturb the course of the Government. All such acts are highly punishable, as being generally the fore-runner, or closely approaching to High Treason, and dangerous to the peace of society.

In regard to the ordinary business of the session, the calendar of the Gaol presents nothing that requires the particular observation of the Court, and it is, therefore, left wholly to the consideration of the Grand Jury.

From the Montreal Herald.

The city of Montreal presented a magnificent spectacle on Tuesday evening. The illumination in honor of the installation of Sir John Colborne as Administrator of the Government of this province, and as a rejoicing that Lord Gosford no longer insulted Britons as the representative of their Sovereign, was as general as the most sanguine subject could have possibly desired. The absence of all lights in the Courier office and in the houses of Jacques Viger, D. B. Viger, Adam Ferrie, and a few such characters, only tended to heighten the general joy, as it proved that although these individuals have strained their every nerve to create a riot and have attempted to make both Sir John Colborne and the magistrates believe there would be one, their prophecies have turned out false, and their schemes have been signally frustrated. We felt perfect confidence that the rejoicing would be a peaceful one, and our warmest anticipations have been most nobly verified. Never did the loyal subjects in this city hurl in the teeth of their enemies a foul charge more indignantly than that concocted by a few meddling 'liberal' who pretended to be apprehensive of a riot on Tuesday evening; had there been the slightest appearance of a disturbance, the members of the Doric Club would speedily have crushed it, as they crushed the Sons of Liberty on the 6th November last, and we may mention for the edification of the Courier folks, that their office was an object of peculiar regard, as it was feared that popular indignation might possibly be manifested against it. If such had been the case, its instigators would have been speedily placed in the guard house, and handed over to the civil authorities for trial and punishment. We do not believe that a single pane of glass was broken, and the only instance we observed of personal triumph was the lighting of a bonfire opposite the house of Mr. Adam Ferrie by his friend Simon Brodie. It is impossible to give a list of all the transparencies, but we cannot pass over those of the Doric Club without notice. At the corner of Doric Square and Colborne Street, a magnificent arch was erected, supported by four Doric pillars, and surmounted on the centre by transparencies on a very large scale, one of which represented the Carolinians in flames tumbling over the falls of Niagara, headed by an inscription 'Schlosser and Amherstburg,' and on the other side 'St. Charles and St. Eustache.' The other transparency displayed on one side two hands joined, surrounded by a wreath of roses, thistles, and shamrocks, with the motto 'The Reunion of the Provinces.' From Mr. Birmingham's house to the opposite corner in Colborne Street, the Doric Club erected a similar arch, with transparencies of 'Sir Francis Bond Head,' 'The British Volunteers,' 'Sir John Colborne,' 'The British Army,' surmounted by the British Crown and the Royal Arms. At the head of both arches 'Doric Club' appeared in conspicuous characters, and at Boyd's Hotel in Doric Square the word 'Dorics' had a letter for each window in varigated lamps, which presented, a very fine appearance. Mr. Orr's Hotel was brilliantly illuminated, and two of the windows had transparencies of the Harp, Britannia, and other national designs. The houses of the Hon. P. McGill, Messrs. T. B. Anderson, Lewis Moffatt, R. Armour, Dr. Stephenson and a great many too numerous to mention, had transparencies, and in noticing these manifestations of general feeling, we cannot omit those in Mr. Robert Begley's house in Col-

borne Street which were universally admitted. In one window there was displayed a harp and a Crown the Queen and the Constitution, and in another, a pair of scales in one of which the Union Jack, Emigration, Canals, Railroads, British and Irish Volunteers, Emancipation, English Laws, and Registry Offices, showed a decided preponderance against the 'tricost' or reversed, the Feudal Tenure, Emigrant Tax, Elective Council, and ninety two resolutions. The transparency of Britannia mourning over the tomb of the brave and lamented Lieutenant Weir, did honor to Mr. Duncan, the artist who painted, and to Mr. Begley who suggested the design.

A double transparency was fixed in Colborne Street, from Orr's Hotel to a store opposite, with the mottoes, 'Sir John Colborne, the Saviour of Lower Canada,' and 'Victoria, she lives in the hearts of her British Canadian subjects.' Mr. Maitland had one which attracted crowds of spectators, having on the one side 'Colborne, Union,' and on the other 'Sir F. B. Head, Union.' On the Main Street of the St. Lawrence Suburb, a triumphal arch was thrown, illuminated with varigated lamps, and evergreens. The General Hospital was illuminated, and even the gaols where the traitors are confined, so happy are even these individuals that Lord Gosford has been recalled. There were two transparencies at our office, having the following mottoes: 'Sir John Colborne, the HERALD of freedom to oppressed Britons,' and 'The Reunion of the Provinces, Lower Canada MUST become a British Province.'

We hope that the Doric Club will allow the arches to remain, as they are really ornaments to the city.

UNITED STATES.

The following official communications from the Michigan frontier have been laid before the House, to urge it to prompt and decided action.

Head Quarters, Niagara frontier, Buffalo, February 9, 1838.

General...Captain Homans of the Navy, arrived here last night from Detroit, in four and a half days. The information he brings is important and perplexing.

The enclosed copy of a despatch, wrote and mailed enroute to General Brady, gives its general character. He adds, that in passing through the Black Swamp, he walked several miles in company with Lieutenant Ottinger, of the revenue service, and conversed with individuals of each straggling party, all of whom concurred in representing the force to be about 800 men. Individuals who joined the stage at lower points carry the number still higher, the whole under the command of Mr. M'Cloud, Mr. Van Rensselaer's Adjutant General, stated to be a man of much energy. The latter individual left this place last evening to join these forces. Information on which I rely, represents Mr. Van Rensselaer as sanguine of making a forward movement at the head of 300 or 400 men. The point selected is probably on the St. Clair river, and the campaign to open near old Fort Sinclair, operating in the direction of Lake Simcoe. Relying upon the general accuracy of the information, viz. that there is a strong rally of the hostile force, that their direction is through Michigan, probably, or Detroit, that the quiet which happily prevails in this immediate vicinity enabled me to detach a portion of the regular force, and that every regular bayonet is of importance to General Brady, I have deemed it my duty to put Major Young's company in motion for Detroit, for which place, sixty men, under the command of Captain Johnston, accompanied by Lieutenant Thornton, Acting Assistant Quartermaster, and Assistant Surgeon Fellows, will leave in stages at five o'clock, P. M., and will reach Detroit in six, perhaps four days, a contract to that effect having been made with the stage proprietor. I am aware of the responsibility I assumed in adopting this measure, which I trust will be acceptable to you. The theatre of action is immediately transferred from this region, at least for the present. Nevertheless, I hope you may consider it expedient to push to this point all the disposable force [recruits] now at New York and intermediate points. You are aware of the nakedness of the command with respect to officers.

Captain Homans further says, that he examined sufficiently to satisfy himself, that the waggons referred to in his letter to Gen. Brady, actually contained arms and ammunition. The people on the route have freely given their arms to this lawless band, supplied all their necessities, and recruits are joining them from all quarters. I have considered these matters of sufficient importance to justify me in sending an officer, by the stage of this evening, to increase the chances of overtaking you at Albany. He also carries a copy, in case you should have left, to be mailed for New York, and a third for Washington, to your address, under cover to the Adjutant General.

I have, &c. &c.

W. J. Worth, Lt. Col. Commanding. To Major General Scott, &c., Albany.

Milan, Huron county, Ohio, 5th February, 1838.

General...I feel it my duty to acquaint you that on my journey to day between Perryburgh and this place, we have passed several detachments of men, calling themselves patriots, numbering probably about 250. They generally agreed, on conversing with them, that there were 800 of them scattered on the road, and 500 Indians of the Cattaraugus tribe, all destined to rendezvous at some place near Detroit, most favorable to effect a landing in Canada. We

also passed during the day about 20 loaded waggons, half that number boxed up, but containing their arms and accoutrements; the other waggons contained powder and other munitions, put up in pork barrels and other deceptive cases. These men had with them drums, fifes, bugles, and other instruments of music. The Indians we did not see, as they, with other bands of the patriots, were said to have taken the lake road through Sandusky city. All we spoke with were positive of there being from 1300 to 1500 men in all, and daily augmenting their numbers by volunteers from the towns and villages through which they passed, but I question there being over 400 or 500. General Van Rensselaer was expected to join them; also Mackenzie. Judging from their train of waggons, I should judge they had a large material with them.

I remain, Sir, with high consideration,

Your most obedient servant, James T. Homans, Lt. U. S. N. Brig. Gen. Hugh Brady, commanding U. S. forces, Detroit,

Head Quarters, 7th Military Dept., Detroit, Feb. 11, 1838.

General...I have the honor to inform you that large bodies of men, unarmed, are in the neighborhood of Monroe and Gibraltar, in this state, in detached parties, having, it is believed, in their possession arms and munitions of war, concealed in waggons in such a manner as to escape detection, unless they are searched, which, I am informed by the district attorney, it is out of the power of the civil authorities to do, under existing laws. These forces are, it is understood, under the command of Gen. Van Rensselaer and Mr. M'Kenzie, who have assumed fictitious names, and are assembling preparatory to an invasion of Canada on the 22d inst., the day fixed by Gen. Sutherland to effect a landing, an order to that effect being now in the hands of Governor Mason.

Under these circumstances, it became highly important that some efficient measures should be adopted to maintain our neutral relations with Great Britain, which are about to be violated, either by arresting the owners and leading men of the expedition, or seizing their arms and ammunition; neither of which things can be done, I am advised under the existing laws.

With the knowledge of these facts, and after consulting with the Executive of this state, I have determined, believing the exigency of the case warrants me in so doing, to send an express to Washington, by whom this letter will be delivered to you, who will carry despatches from Governor Mason to the President of the United States, and other civil functionaries in that city, requesting them to urge immediate and speedy action on the bill which has lately passed the Senate, and which is now before the House of Representatives, clothing our officers with more ample powers than they now have, to maintain our neutrality.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant, H. Brady, Brigadier General U. S. Army.

Adj't. Gen. U. S. Army.

For the Mississouli Standard.

THE FIRE SIDE—No. 64.

Truly if it were not for the long habit that I have been indulging, my pen would remain untouched, like the captives' harps hanging on the willows by the rivers of Babylon. Every fireside in the country, far and near, has to lament the absence of one or two of the inmates, at this inclement season, on the battle field. My neighbours, my hearers who have been accustomed to hear the word of life from my lips—join with me in prayers to the 'Father of mercies'—their sons who have all grown up since my residence here, are all gone to meet the enemy, and which of them will never return, who knows? When we think of these things, (and what else can we think of?) we cannot suppress our feelings when a cruel pressure is on our tenderest parts) it may be excusable, if we are in heaviness, and feel not as in days that are past. We do not, however, despair. We may be cast down in our minds, but we do not feel as if we were forsaken. 'It is the Lord.' This must silence every complaint. For the present we have this consolation. We cannot suppose that the Just Governor of the world will countenance, with his blessing, the atrocious wickedness of the machinations that have lent to our enemies the means of disturbing our peaceful habitations. For wise ends we are chastened; and happy will it be for us, if we all in the day of trouble form an acquaintance with God. When his judgments are on the earth the inhabitants should learn righteousness. Sin is the fruitful cause of all sorrow.

• What havoc hast thou made foul monster, Sin! Greatest and first of ills.—The fruitful parent Of woes of all dimensions! But for thee, Sorrow had never been.

Sin has laid waste, Not here and there a country but a world, Despatching at a wide extended blow Entire mankind.

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A proper name to call thee by expressive
Of all thy horrors?

Sin brought death into the world, and
opened the insatiable grave for the family
of man.

But 'twas man himself
Brought death into the world, and man himself
Gave keenness to his darts, quicken'd his pace
And multiplied destruction on mankind.
First Envy, eldest born of Hell, embrued
Her hands in blood, and taught the sons of men
To make a death which nature never made,
And God abhor'd; with violence rude to break
The thread of life e'er half its length was run,
And rob a wretched brother of his being.'

For the present, the pen, in the multitude of thoughts, has lost its power, and
the hand her cunning. We shall therefore
endeavour to wait with resignation to the
will of Providence, and see the salvation of
God.

Since the above was put in type all our
people have returned to their homes in safety.
God has still preserved them. Widows are not mourning over their husbands
slain in battle, nor parents over the untimely
death of their sons. O that men would
praise the Lord for his wonderful goodness,
and learn both to fear and love him!

J. R.

MISSISKOUY STANDARD.

FREELIGHSBURG, MARCH 6, 1838.

Our country, here on the borders, has
ever since the former invasion from Swanton,
on the 6th Dec., been in almost a constant
state of alarm. Of late, however,
the plot thickened. For some time back,
it was well known that a force of Canadian
rebels, and American 'sympathisers,'
was concentrating on the South of Line
45, with the avowed purpose of invading
the Province.

On Saturday night, the 24th ult., an express
came from the Bay for Capt. STARKE's
company of Volunteers, to repair instantly
to the support of Capt. BOTHAM's company,
as an attack was expected on that village.
Capt. STARKE's company started from this
place at two o'clock on Sunday morning.
On Monday afternoon, the 26th, the day
of thanksgiving for peace, another express
came to order out the Militia, from Lieut.
Col. JONES. This order was so promptly
responded to as to bring it before midnight,
from this county alone several hundreds of
brave, loyal and well-armed men. And to
the honor of Farnham, we have to record
that a very efficient company, headed by
Capt. Cameron, belonging to the Battalion
of Col. KNOWLTON, with the flag of England
waving in the breeze, came to our assistance.
No call has ever been responded to with greater alacrity. On Wednesday
morning, however, it was believed, on what
grounds we know not, that the enemy had
dispersed; and as there did not appear to
be an immediate need of remaining emboldened,
our men were dismissed to their homes.
But the respite was not of long
duration; for express came in the afternoon
of the same day, stating that the
movements of the enemy were now well
ascertained, and that an invasion was certain.
The people were immediately recalled.
Harrassed as they were, they buckled
on their armour without a murmur, &
retraced their steps with a promptitude &
alacrity that cannot be surpassed. Sleighs
were in readiness to convey to the field of
expected action, loads as the people poured in.
By day light, on Thursday morning,
Philipsburg mustered nearly a thousand
glittering bayonets, in the hands of as brave
and determined a band of brothers—patriotic
yeomanry, as ever marched to meet
an invading foe.

While the men were pouring in, the
enemy, whose numbers were variously stated
to be from 600 to 1500, moved in from
Swanton, in the State of Vermont, and
took up a position on Beach Ridge, occupying
the house of one Weeks, an absconded
rebel, with upwards of fifteen hundred
stand of arms, part of them stolen, as the
phrase goes, from the United States
arsenal at Elizabethtown, in New York, in
order to furnish the faithful habitants with
the means of exhibiting some 'loyal' manifestations.'

These American invaders immediately
commenced plundering as usual.
The Missiskoui Militia immediately prepared
to attack them, and expressed the
utmost anxiety to push forward and fall
upon them that night; but it was deemed
more prudent to wait until next day; and
about three o'clock, P. M. orders were
issued by Col. JONES to move across the
ice, (Col. WARDE having gone before any
other regret than that he did not take his departure
the morning after he had delivered his first
speech to the Legislature. The historian will
not find much in his disastrous administration
when they were ordered to countermarch, the
record but warnings to posterity.

enemy panic struck having made a precipitate retreat into the State of Vermont. The militia then returned to Missiskoui Bay, and the invaders surrendered their arms to General WOOL. At this slip the militia were disappointed and enraged.

Col. WARDE accompanied by Lieut. NEVILLE proceeded to St. Albans to ascertain the real state of affairs from General WOOL, who seems to have behaved with honorable frankness. The gallant Col. and Lieut. were, however, disgracefully insulted at Swanton on their return, pelted with snow balls, their swords attempted to be wrested from them and the harness of their horse cut—all to the eternal disgrace of the American name in that place.

The brutal violence offered to Lady HEAD, at Rochester, and the dishonorable treatment shewn by American citizens at Swanton, make these two places infamous. We see nothing among them to envy. Milton's pandemonium of devils are not worse than Judge Lynch.

We tell these sympathisers that the game they are playing is a dangerous one. They are treading on a volcano of their own heating. Their *bo peeps*, to raise the wind may become serious before long. They think themselves safe because they know that British honor is unimpeachable; while they are conscious of what sort of stuff their own is made. They know that we have not moved one step to provoke war; and moreover they know that they have not the shadow of a pretence to make war upon us. They know that they have, wantonly and wickedly tried our patience since the 6th December, to the utmost extent of human endurance. For the sake of our common humanity, to say nothing of our common origin, and till

Official Despatch from Lt. Col. WARDE to Lieut. Col. JONES:

NUTT'S CORNER, BEECH RIDGE, {
1st March, 1838, 6 P. M. }

Authentic intelligence having reached Lt. Col. BOOTH, that the Rebel Force, in this neighborhood have been dispersed and disarmed, the Regular Troops at Henryville have returned to St. Johns. Under these circumstances there seems no further occasion for the services of the Militia and Volunteers collected at Mississoui. Lt. Col. JONES will, therefore, be good enough to use his discretion in sending the men to their homes, as soon as they please to return; previously intimating, however, to the officers, noncommissioned officers and privates, who have recently been under arms with every prospect of engaging an enemy of considerable force, and well armed, how much satisfaction Lt. Col. WARDE has experienced in his connexion with so excellent, and well disposed a body of men, alone accompanied by regret, that he has been deprived of the high honor of commanding them in action,—when it may well be imagined how all ranks would have conducted themselves, if judgment should be formed by the superior manner in which the march or movement in sleighs, was performed from Missiskoui Bay to Wheeler's Tavern, this day. Lt. Col. WARDE feels himself particularly indebted to Lt. Col. JONES for the advice and kind assistance received on all occasions from that officer, whilst united with him in executing the same duties. Lt. Col. WARDE concludes this brief expression of his approbation of the Militia and Volunteer Force recently employed at Missiskoui, by assuring them of his most favorable report of their conduct, to the Lt. General Commanding Forces in the Canadas.

HENRY WARDE,
Major of the Royal Regt.
Local Lt. Colonel.
Lt. Col. JONES, &c. &c. &c.
Commanding Militia & Volunteers, engaged
recently at Missiskoui.

DR. NELSON has published the following
Declaration.

WHEREAS the solemn covenant made
with the people of Lower and Upper Canada,
and recorded in the Statute Book of the
United Kingdom of Great Britain & Ireland,
as the 31st Chapter of the act passed
in the 31st year of the Reign of King
George III, hath been continually violated
by the British Government, and our rights
—our wives and children—our property
and Laws—our rights and country. For
every inch they gain from us they will have
to pay dear. Our people will sell their
lives at a desperate price. They have no
misgivings. Their minds are made up...
their foot is set—their hearts are determined.
The sympathisers should expunge from
their vocabulary the words *neutrality*—
the *sacredness of treaties* and honourable
treatment. They should say there is war.
An open enemy is better than a treacherous friend.

It gives us sincere pleasure to say that,
so far as we know, his Excellency the Governor
of Vermont, and General WOOL,
are doing their duty as efficiently as the
circumstances of their Government will permit.

We have been favoured with the Declaration
and Proclamation of the rebels. They are signed by Dr. Nelson. Our
readers will find them in our columns. We have no time to remark. The rebels
have both fooled and gulled the sympathisers.
The feudal tenure, and the want
of register offices are grievances of which
we had complained these twenty years
but never could get removed, because they
cherished them as their life blood. They
use them now to gull the sympathisers.
This shews how little our wise neighbours
know of Canada. Robert Nelson, the notorious
profane swearer and infidel talks
about reliance on the Almighty and good
morals!!

ANDREW STUART, Esq. M. P. P., passed
through Philipsburg, on Saturday last,
on his way to England as agent to the
Constitutionalists.

A mob, consisting of radicals, and some Americans, last week, attacked a guard of three persons in Potton. They followed the guard into the house. In the house one of the guards killed an American on the spot, but had to surrender their arms. Col. Warde is out there now, with some of the horse company. Yesterday the volunteers of this place were sent for by express.

Montreal was illuminated last Tuesday night
in honour of His Excellency Sir John Colborne,
on his taking the oath of office, as Administrator
of the Government of this Province. We therefore
heartily congratulate our loyal fellow subjects
on the auspicious event. The man of whom we
were the representative of our Sovereign, now that he
is gone, goes away, leaving no one to feel any
other regret than that he did not take his departure
the morning after he had delivered his first
speech to the Legislature. The historian will
not find much in his disastrous administration
when they were ordered to countermarch, the
record but warnings to posterity.

9. That sentence of Death shall no longer be passed nor executed, except in case of murder.

10. That mortgages on landed estate

shall be special, and to be paid, shall be registered in offices to be created for this purpose by an act of the Legislature of Lower Canada.

11. That the liberty and freedom of the Press shall exist in all public matters and affairs.

12. That TRIAL BY JURY is guaranteed to the people of Lower Canada in its most extended and liberal sense, in all criminal suits, and in civil suits above a sum to be fixed by the Legislature of the State of LOWER CANADA.

13. That as General and public Education is necessary, and due by the Government to the people, an act to provide for the same shall be passed as soon as the circumstances of the country will permit.

14. That to secure the elective franchise, all elections shall be had by BALLOT.

15. That with the least possible delay the people shall choose Delegates according to the present division of the country, into Counties, Towns and Boroughs, who shall constitute a Convention, or Legislative Body, to establish a Constitution according to the wants of the country, and in conformity with the disposition of this Declaration, subject to be modified according to the will of the People.

16. That every male person of the age of 21 years and upwards, shall have the right of voting as herein provided, and for the election of the aforesaid delegates.

17. That all Crown Lands, also such as are called Clergy Reserves, and such as are nominally in possession of a certain company of Land holders in England called the 'British American Land Company,' are of right the property of the state of Lower Canada, except such portions of the aforesaid Lands as may be in possession of persons who hold the same in good faith, and to whom titles shall be secured and granted by virtue of a law which shall be enacted to legalize the possession of, and afford a title for, such untitled lots of land in the townships as are under cultivation or improvement.

18. That the French and English languages shall be used in all public affairs.

And for the fulfilment of this Declaration, and for the support of the Patriotic cause in which we are now engaged, with a firm reliance on the protection of the Almighty, and the justice of our conduct, WE by these presents solemnly pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our most sacred honor.

By order of the Provisional Government,
ROBERT NELSON, President.

Proclamation.

NO. 2.

PEOPLE OF CANADA.

We have been oppressed by the hand of a transatlantic power, and unjustly and cruelly castigated with the rod of unrelenting misrule for a long series of years, so long that the measure of tyranny has filled to overflowing. We unceasingly, but in vain, have attempted to bridle a bad government, rescind bad laws, enact such as would cause our institutions to emerge from the mire of ancient vassalage and rise to the level of those which characterise the recent government of the 19th century. We now are compelled, by the force of tyranny and contrary to our sentiments, to appeal to the force of arms in order that we may acquire and secure to us such rights as are due to a deserving and free people; nor shall we lay those arms down, until we shall have secured to our country the blessings of a patriotic and sympathising government.

To all such persons as aid us, in these our patriotic exertions, WE extend the hand of fraternity and fellowship. And to such as shall persist in the blind, headlong, plundering, sanguinary, & incendiary course, that has, to our sorrow, and the suffering of our aged people, our women and our children, so disgracefully stamped the heedless career of Sir John Colborne, the commander of the British forces, and his adherents, we shall in self defence and in common justice to our people and our cause inflict the retaliation which their own terrible example has set before us; but as there are many persons who now repent of their conduct and of the vandalism of their associates, a course which has driven us to war, and as our sense of humanity, of justice and of honor, is cast in a different mould from that of our oppressors, we cannot reconcile to our principle, or to the morals that elsewhere than in the English government in Canada, distinguish the age we live in, to exercise their savage example towards them.

We, therefore, solemnly promise to afford Security and PROTECTION, both in PERSON and PROPERTY, to ALL SUCH AS SHALL LAY DOWN THEIR ARMS, AND OTHERWISE CEASE TO OPPRESS US—a promise, which our Character, and the known Moral and Peaceable habits of our native people, sufficiently guarantees. Nor shall we lay down our arms until we shall have effected and procured the object of our first Proclamation.

By order of the Provisional Government
of the State of Lower Canada.

ROBERT NELSON,
Commander-in-chief of the Patriot Army.

Notice.

MR. GEORGE S. HENSHAW, Advocate, having resumed his profession, has taken an office, next door above Mr. FRANCIS DUCLOS, McGill Street, where all business intrusted to him will be punctually attended to; and all monies collected by him on account of his clients, paid over without delay.

Montreal, February 26 1838.

THE subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public that he has received his usual assortment of

Dry Goods

&

Groceries,

consisting in part of an extensive assortment of

Teas, Coffee,

Spices, Tobacco, Domestic Cottons, &c. &c.

which he offers for sale wholesale and retail.

W. W. SMITH.

January, 1838.

Buffalo Robes,

Otter, South Sea Seal, & Jenett

CAPS,

Fur Gloves,

Russia & Jenett Collars, &c. &c.

JUST received and for sale by

W. SMITH.

January, 1838.

New Goods !!

JUST received, a general assortment of New and Fashionable

GOODS

&

Staple Articles,

which will be sold as low as at any other store in this section of the country. Persons wishing to purchase will please call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

LEVI KEMP.

July 18th, 1837.

3-14

Land Agent and Accountant.

THE undersigned begs to intimate having also commenced the first of the above branches, and respectfully invites individuals having real estate to SELL or LET to place it in his hands.

Believing that satisfactory transfers of real estate can seldom be made without personal inspection, he proposes to act only as a medium, through whom the seller can advertise cheaply and efficiently, and the buyer be guided in his choice. In accordance with this view he has opened

BOOKS OF REGISTRY,

in which descriptions of property for SALE or TO LET in town or throughout the country will be inserted. These will be open to the inspection of Emigrants and others (gratis), every exertion being made to increase the publicity of the plan.

The Charge for registering for the first three months will be 10s. when not more than three distinct properties are included in one description; when over that D5: for succeeding quarters half these amounts. The same in every case payable in advance, and all communications to be post paid. When the parties are not known, satisfactory references as to the correctness of the descriptions will be required.

JAMES COURT.

Montreal 21st. August 1837. V2.—20 2m.
St Joseph Street (near the wharf.)

New Firm

&

New Goods.

THE undersigned returns his best acknowledgements to his customers for their liberal patronage, and begs to acquaint them, that the business will be continued at his old stand, in Freleighsburg, from this date, under the firm of

OREN J. KEMP & Co.

A General Supply of choice Articles are now opening and will be sold as cheap as at any other store in the county.

OREN J. KEMP,

Freleighsburg, 12th June, 1837.

Wainwright's PREMIUM Cooking-Stoves

A General assortment of the above highly improved COOKING-STOVES, just received and for sale on liberal terms, by

W. W. SMITH.

Hymen's Recruiting Sergeant:
OR THE NEW MATRIMONIAL TAT-TOO FOR
OLD BACHELORS.

By the Rev. M. L. WEEMS.

Genesis ii: 18.

And the Lord said: 'It is not good for
man to be alone.'

No verily, nor for the woman neither. But what says the preacher? Why, 'I will' says Paul, (and Paul you know, was a sound divine) 'that the young women marry and love their husbands; and raise up good children.' 'Tis well said, most noble, patriotic Paul! May the children of Columbia hearken to thy counsel! that there be no more old Bachelors in our land, like scrubby oaks standing selfishly alone, while our maidens, like tender vines, lacking support, sink to the ground; but that, united in wedlock's blest embraces, they may grow up together as the trees of the Lord, whose summits reach the skies, and their branches overspread the nations, making their country the pride and glory of the earth!

'I will that the young people marry,' says Paul.

Ay, that's the point, there let us fix our eyes! There all the honor, all the blessing lies.

For
1. If you are for pleasure—Marry!
2. If you prize rosy health—Marry!
3. And even if money be your object
—Marry!

Now let's to the point and prove these precious truths. Draw near, ye bachelors of the willing ear, while, with the grey quill of experience, I write

THE PLEASURES OF THE MARRIED

STATE.

Believe me, citizen bachelors, never man yet received his full allowance heaped up and running over, of this life's joys, until it was measured out to him by the generous hand of a loving wife.

A man, with half an eye, may see that I am not talking here of these droll matches which, now and then, throw a whole neighborhood into a wonderation; where scores of good people are called together to eat mince-pies, and to hear a blooming nymph of fourteen promise to take—for better and for worse—an old icicle of fourscore! For to see the sturdy glowing youth lavishing amorous kisses on the shrivelled lips of his great-grand mother bride! On cursed lust of pelf! From such matches good Lord, deliver all true-hearted lovers! For such matches have gone a great way to make those sweetest notes, husband and wife, to sound prodigiously out o' tunish. The old husband, after all his honey moon-looks, grunts a jealous bass, while young Madam, wretched in spite of her coach and lute-strings, squeaks a scolding treble; making between them a fine cat-and-dog concert of it for life! But I am talking of a match of true love, between two persons who, having virtue to relish the transports of a tender friendship, and good sense to estimate their infinite value, wisely strive to fan the delightful flame by the same endearing attentions which they paid to each other during the sweet days of courtship. If there be a Heaven on earth we must (next to the love of God) seek it in such a marriage of innocence and love! On the bright list of their felicities, I would set down, as

The first bliss of Matrimony,
the charming society, the tender friendship it affords! Without a friend it is not for man to be happy. Let the old Madeira sparkle in his goblets, and princely dainties smoke upon his table; yet, if he have to sit down with him, no friend of the love-beaming eye, alas! the banquet is insipid, and the cottager's dinner of herbs where love is, is to be envied.

Let the self-scraping Bachelor drive on to heaven in his solitary sulky: the Lord help the poor man, and send him good speed! But that's not my way of travelling. No, give me a sociable chaise, with a dear good angel by my side, the thrilling touch of whose sweetly-folding arm may flush my spirits into rapture, and inspire a devotion suited to the place, that best devotion—gratitude and love!

Yes, the sweetest cup of life is a friend: but where on earth, is the friend that deserves to be compared with an affectionate wife? That generous creature, who for your sake has left father and mother...looks to you alone for happiness...wishes in your society to spend her cheerful days...in your beloved arms to draw her latest breath...and fondly thinks the slumbers of the grave will be sweeter when lying by your side! The marriage of two such fond hearts, in one united, forms a state of friendship, of all others the most perfect and delightful. 'Tis a marriage of souls, of persons, of wishes, and of interests.

NEW STORE

AND

New Firm!

THE subscribers have taken the store at Cooksville, St. Armand, formerly occupied by Geo. Cook, Esq., where they have just received a new assortment of Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Crockery

and Hardware,

Salt, Glass, Nails, etc. etc.

and almost every article called for in a country store. The above goods will be sold at very reduced prices. The Public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

Asches and most kinds of Produce received in exchange for Goods at fair prices.

A. & H. ROBERTS.

Cooksville, Dec. 6, 1836.

TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance 1s. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment.

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged in addition.

No paper discontinued, except at the discretion of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings for the first insertion, and 6d. for every subsequent insertion. Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two shillings and nine pence; every subsequent insertion seven pence half penny.

Above ten lines, 3d. per line for the first insertion, and one penny for each subsequent insertion.

A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till forbid in writing and charged accordingly.

STANDARD AGENTS,

Hollis Robinson, Stukely
Samuel Maynard, Esq., Dunham,
P. H. Moore, P. M., Bedford,
Daniel Campbell, Pigeon-hill.

Eliza Crockett, St. Armand.
Dr. H. N. May, Philipsburg.
Galloway Freigh, Bedford.
Capt. Jacob Rauter, Nelsonville, Dunham

Albert Barney, P. M., Churchville.
Abner Potter, Brome.
Jacob Cook, P. M., Brome.

P. H. Knowlton, Brome.
Samuel Wood, M. P. P., Farnham.
Whipple Wells, Farnham.

Henry Bright, Sutton.
Maj. Isaac Wilsey, Henrysburg.
Henry Wilson, Lacole.

Levi A. Coit, Potters.
Capt. John Powell, Richford, Vermont.
Nathan Hale, Troy

Albert Chapman, Caldwell's Manor
Horace Wells, Henryville.
Allen Wheeler, Noyan.

Daniel D. Sails, Esq. parish of St. Thomas
E. M. Toof, Turlington, Vt
Enos Bartlett, jun., East part of Sutton
William Keet, parish of St. Thomas.

Persons wishing to become Subscribers to the Missouri Standard, will please to leave their names with any of the above Agents, to whom also, or at the office in Freighsburg, all payments must be made.

Notice.

THE Sale of the Lease of the Farm and Tavern Stand, belonging to the Estate and succession of the late John Church, Jr. and consort, situate at Churchville, in the Township of Dunham, stands adjourned until further notice.

J. CHAMBERLIN, Executors
S. WOOD, & Tutors.
Churchville, 20th Oct., 1837.

N. B. WANTED, 2,000
GOOD Cedar Rails,

to be delivered the ensuing winter on the above premises.

J. C.
V3—28t
S. W.

Card.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Philipsburg and its vicinity, that he still continues the

Tailoring

business in its various branches at his old stand, Day Street.

Having made arrangements to receive the latest Northern and Southern FASHIONS, and from the superior quality and low price of Cloths and first rate workmanship, the public will find at his stand inducements seldom to be met with; and, in returning his thanks for past favors, he hopes by unremitting attention, to secure a continuance of them.

Cutting done in the most approved style, at the shortest notice, for which nothing but Cash will be received.

N. B. WANTED, a BOY from 12 to 14 years of age, as an apprentice, for whose good behaviour security will be required.

DANIEL FORD.
Philipsburg, June 21, 1836.

V2 11—1

PRIZE MEDALS.

THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY of Montreal offers four PRIZE MEDALS for the four best ESSAYS that may be presented on any of the following subjects:—

1 On the subsidiary sources of historical knowledge.

2 On the connection between local circumstances and national character.

3 On the St. Francis or any other considerable river of the Eastern Townships, from source to mouth; its navigation, its water powers, its Ichthyology, with the scenery, statistics, geology & mineralogy of its banks.

4 On the mines of Canada, with a description of those now worked, and their relative productiveness.

5 On the Ichthyology of the Canadas.

6 On the medical statistics of the city of Montreal.

7 On the species of the genus Pinus, indigenous to the Canadas, their habitats and habitus, uses and mercantile value.

8 On the geology of any district of the Canadas, from original observation.

The conditions are:—

1st. The Essays shall be presented on or before the 20th of February, 1838.

2d. The Essay may be in French or English.

3 The names and residence of the Authors must be concealed; to ensure which, each Essay shall have a motto, and shall be accompanied by a sealed note superscribed with the same motto, and containing the name and residence of the author. This note shall only be opened in the case of the Essay being declared worthy of a Prize; otherwise it shall be destroyed.

4th. The successful Essay shall remain the property of the Society.

5th. The Society reserves to itself the right to withhold the Prize, should no one of the Essays on any particular subject appear deserving of it.

The Essays to be addressed to J. S. M'Cord, Esq. Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

The medals will be of Gold, Silver, or Bronze, according as the Committee who shall be appointed for the purpose, shall decide on the merits of the successful Essays.

A. HALL, M. D.
Recording Secretary.

June 15, 1837.

James Russell,
BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,

Blank-Book

Manufacturer,

St. Albans,

Vt.,

KEEPS constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of School, Classical & Miscellaneous Books and Stationery, consisting of nearly every article called for in his line, which are received directly from the Publishers and manufacturers, and will be sold for cash at a small advance from cost.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Blank-Books
of every description, if not on hand, will be ruled and bound at short notice.

St. Albans, Vt., Dec. 27, 1837.

GRAN, FLOUR, SALT,

IRON, HARDWARE,

Groceries

&

Dry Goods!

—

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have on hand, and particularly at their

NEW STORES,

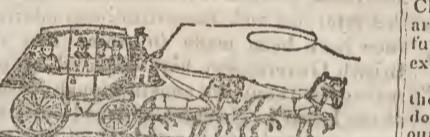
St. Joseph Street, opposite the Presbyterian Meeting House, a New and Complete Assortment of the above Articles, which they offer Wholesale and Retail, at the Montreal prices. As they have lately entered into the GRAIN and FLOUR BUSINESS, they would particularly request Merchants and others to call, as they feel confident that their Stock, for variety and quality, is not surpassed by any in the Trade.

JOHN THOMSON & CO.
Laprairie, Aug. 21st, 1837.

N. B. Orders from the Country punctually attended to; and Goods for the Townships and vicinity, delivered at the Railroad Store free of charge.

RAIL-ROAD LINE

OF



Mail Stages

FROM STANSTEAD-PLAIN

TO

ST. JOHNS.
MESSRS. CHANDLER, STEVENS, CLEMENT & TUCK,

FARE 3-1-2 DOLLARS, 17s. 6d.

EAVES St. Johns, Wednesday and Saturday mornings, and arrives at Stanstead Plain in the evening.

Leaves Stanstead Plain, Tuesday and Friday evenings, and arrives at St. Johns in the evening.

Passengers from Stanstead, may, if they please, breakfast in Montreal the next morning. Thus the advantages of this new line are obvious.

Notice.

THE business in the Factory of the Hon. ROBERT JONES, in the Village of Bedford, continues to be conducted by Mr.

FRENCH PAIGE;

a workman of superior abilities and experience.

The following are the prices for which cloth will be dressed, viz:—

Falling and Colouring, (all colors except indigo blue.)

Ten pence per yard, if paid immediately; one shilling per yard, payable the ensuing Winter; one shilling and three pence per yard, if not paid till the end of the year.

Falling, Shearing (once) and Dressing.

Five pence per yard, cash down; six pence per yard, payable the ensuing Winter; seven pence half yard, payable the ensuing Winter; eight pence per yard, payable at the end of the year.

FLANNELS, all colors,

Six pence per yard, cash down; seven pence half penny per yard, payable the ensuing Winter; nine pence per yard, payable at the end of the year.

CLOTH and most kinds of PRODUCE, received in payment.

N. B. MR. ENOCK WAIT, is employed to take charge of all cloth intended for the above Factory, and will return the same when dressed.

BEDFORD, August 29th, 1837.

V. 20 4w

TERMS.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS will be issued every Friday morning, printed on paper of a quality superior to any other weekly sheet, and of the largest size. It will contain.

1st. Books, the newest and the best that can be procured, equal every week to a London duodecimo volume, embracing Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c. and only chargeable with newspaper postage.

2d. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches, notices of books, and information from the world of letters, of every description.

3d. The news of the week concentrated to a small compass, but in sufficient amount to embrace a knowledge of the principal events political and miscellaneous, of Europe and America.

The price will be two dollars to clubs of five subscribers where the paper is forwarded to one